# LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

EDITED BY MRS. M. R. WALTON.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.—All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Mrs. M. R. Wallon, Fort Worth, Tex.

For woman is not undevelopt man, But diverse; could we make her as the man Sweet love were slain; his dearest bond is this, Not like to like, but like in difference. Yet in the long years liker must they grow. The man be more of woman, she of man; He gain in sweetness and in moral height. Nor lose the wrestling thews that throw the world: She mental breadth, nor fall in childward care.

Nor lose the childlike in the larger mind.
Tall at the last she set herself to man
Jike perfect music unto noble words:
And so these twain, upon the skirts of time.
Sit side by side, full summ d in all their powers.
Dispensions harvest, sowing the to-be.
Self-reverent and reverencing each.
Distinct in midicialities.

Self-reverent and reverencing each.
Distinct is individualities.
But like each other even as those who love.
Then comes the stateller Eden oneli to men:
Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste
and caim.
Then springs the crowning race of humankind.
May these things he?

Sighing she spoke, "I fear they will not

"Dear, but let us type them now in our own lives, and this proud watchword rest Of equal; seeing either sex alone is half itself; and in true marringe lies Nor equal, nor unequal; each funils, percet in each, and always thought in thought. Purpose in purpose, will in will, they grow, The single pure and perfect animal. The two cell'd heart, besting, with one full

- Tennyson's Princess.

## IN BRIEFS.

Every change in fashion is subjected to a rortain amount of adverse criticism, because the eye, unaccustomed to the new modes treats them much in the same way as new acquaintances are met. The canning is close and curious and often hypercritical. The trailing skirt invites criticism, but is It quite as dirty as has been charged. A short skirt scarcely clears the ground, while a trailing one must be held up. It was not because of skirts in the filth that the women of Pittsburg, through the health commissioner, have made a radical move to prohibit promisenous expectoration. Dessicated sputa, it is well known, is conveyed into the imags and breeds deadly disease Expectoration is a most disgusting habit, and a habit largely. A home commission of mothers would do good work for the health of communities and the decencies of life by teaching their boys, as well as their girls, that spitting is vulgar in the extreme, and should be avoided whenever possible, and when it becomes imperative should be done quickly and in private.

The question of a city park is being agitated, and there is a bare possibility that at no very distant time there may be setured land for park purposes. Now is the time for the mothers to put in their plea for gardens before grand purks. Think how delightful it would be in the summer morn ing to send the little ones with an elder sis ter or the murse to play under the shade of green trees and amid the pleasant sights nd sounds of flowers, of singing birds and of tinkling fountains. Then, too, when twilight drops the curtain, buttoning it with stars, to sit with the father and husband in cool shalows and forget in soft moonlight the cares that infest the day. Certainly an acreage park would be a great luxury, but squares about the town for tired laborers. in and out of the house, are prime necessi ties. It would be well to urge this before the time when it will be necessary to tear down substantial buildings to give the crowded dwellers in Fort Worth breathing

Mrs. Margaret E. Langster in a talk not long since to a company of ladies on "The Well-Equipped Woman," took the ground that versatility was an essential characteristic of the woman she was delineating With all due respect to the opinion of this noble woman, and never for one moment questioning the desirability of knowing something of everything " and the impos sibility of "knowing everything of some thing," we feel obliged to differ with he somewhat. For social intercourse there is no woman quite so delightful as the bright woman who listens intelligently and ques tions with sense, but in the hard, every day world where the majority of women are patiling, it may be for actual existence, that woman who has only versatility and no specially fights a losing buttle. The hard lines that come to women in the struggle for life are largely due to the fact that there is no one thing which they know thoroughly and can do well. The apprenticeship-system is well nigh abandoned and its abundeament is a wrong done all parties. It is particularly unfortunate that girls, of whom there is a growing preponderance, are not being prepared by thorough training for the positions they wish to occupy, Business is business" is not a dogma in their creed, and they fall to appreciate that bungling methods in the office are more fatal to their real interest than any want of drawing-room tack or minor

It is not meant to censure any means by which women become attractive, nor to hint that attractive women are only super ficial, but this is meant, that, in this the woman's century, it is important to her well-equipment that she know one thing thoroughly and that she cultivate a tact which is the true essence of kindliness and begets in the truly tactful a desire to spare the feelings of others, a fact that men are said to possess in greater degree than women. Much as women must blush to admit, is it not true that they utter oftener than men little cutting comments and with blandest smile thrust their tiny weapons into the quickest part.

The step-mother, the mother-in-law and the match-making mamma, all come under the ban of cheap wit that repeats itself ad nauseum. Yet many families owe their after prosperity to their careful bringing up by some devoted woman who without the mother tie has done her best to supply an irreparable loss. Then too, the motherin-law fills a niche in the household that no one else can, and when the puny wall of the firstborn awakens the feeling of paternity, on whom but the much abused mother-inlaw does the newmade father rely for counsel in that darkened chamber, and ever after when the gentle ministrations of woman, experienced through hours of pain

serrow, are needed? Then, again, what contempt is heaped upon a match-making mother, a merited contempt when in its usual application it is understood to be the maneuvering sordid mother who would, with little less grossness than a Caucasian, sell her daughter to the highest bidder. Legitimate matchmaking begins at an early age, and a mother is recreast to her duty who neglects it. It begins by the cultivation in her daughter of those qualities that attract only superior men, and is not that training which teaches girls to shine in the parlor and fits them solely to amuse idlers who come inspecting the wares. The little tricks that make flirtations, the pretty ways that simply amuse, may fill the parlors but do not tend to proper match-making. Again, that mother is sadly negligent who falls to fend off from her daughter intimacies with such young men as are morally unfit for the so ciety of pure women, or whose want of business qualifications and indolent habits afford no promise of even moderate success 'All for love" is a pretty bit of sentiment, but with nothing but love the stock is too small for ordinary mortals to expect a long continuance of connubial bliss. Matchmaking in the sense intended is not only legitimate but is a parental duty. Celibacy s the exception, marriage the rule; then it becomes the duty of parents, fathers as well as mothers, to begin early a training that shall make matches easy and desirable by which sons shall be men worthy of daughters who are trained to be wives in the best acceptation of the word,

### CHAT ON FASHION. A recent reproduction of an old print that

portrays Mrs. Hartley as Cleopatra shows the absumilties of dress at the time when this famous actress personated the Egyptian charmer. Excepting alone the immense hoops of the Elizabethan time there is striking likeness to the dress of a modern fashionable woman; there can be seen the long pointed bodice, the puffed sleeves, festogned trimming of the skirt, the pointed sluppers and the hair dressed high with three nod ding plumes to accentuate the height. It is hard to imagine the siren queen among the lotus blossoms in such a garb, and when this costume is contrasted with that of Bernhardt and other actresses of this day. who have aspired to the role of Cleopatra, the conclusion is that however the fashion able may look backward for styles in dress, in the dramatic world neither rood taste nor fitness is violated as it was in the days of the empire and the Directoire. The girdle and the loose-fronted costume, that are the suggestions of Bernhardt, are well adapted to slender figures, as are the paniers that dressmakers insist will be in vogue this summer, but to such women as are short and stout and have an extra development about the hips the panier is absolutely prohibted and whether the revival will be complete admits of question. These are styles, however, for women of this figure, and a stout woman who has the good indement to select narrow stripes and asiopt straight lines, will make no mistake. For coolness and convenience and real service, there is no fabric quite equal to the China silk. In order to fully realize these qualities the fashioning of a dress for street wear should be simple. In making, the skirt is absolutely plain, being drawn from the front, so that a few wrinkles are obtained, while in the back it is gathered in and falls in straight, full lines. The basque is a long, turreted one, the edges being finished with a narrow binding of silk braid. Across the front the material is draped so that the closing is hidden, and the draping, which comes far across to one side, is fastened on the bust and at the waist-line under stiff rosettes formed of braid. The collar is a high one of silk with a fold of braid outlining it, and the full sleeves that stand high on the shoulders have a similar finish at the wrist. The skill of the dressmaker s now exercised on bodices and sleeves, and the cottons this season receive as much attention as silks, for modistes recognize, if their customers do not, that it is in the art of designing novel and picturesque costumes that their skill is demonstrated. In fact, women are learning, slowly it is true in places remote from the larger centers, that there is a place and time for the wearing of jewels, rich velvets and heavy silks, and that this place is not the dusty street nor the time an early morning expedition. As genuine culture gains there will be seen a gradual disappearance of such incongruities in costume that always offend correct taste. A woman s invariably safe in choosing a black toilet and in wearing few jewels. Black surah is, therefore a very serviceable material for common wear; it shakes the dust, a quality that does not belong to all black goods. For general wear a gown of surah is in good taste when made with a plain full skirt and a tucked blouse. A more dressy garment of the same material may have a deep scant ruffle that falls over the front and sides. This ruftle is sometimes put on with a pointed effect, the front being about eight inches wide and running up at the sides to a width of eighteen inches. The back is full and slightly trails, the basque long and the edges out lined with small jet beads. A waistcoat effect is produced by a full jabot of French

gloves are black undressed kid, and the parasol is of black dotted net. The latest advices report skirts growing longer and wider, some of the lining skirts being at least three yards wide, and the center back from three to five inches on the ground. Front of skirts are plain or only broken by a few folds from the belt. In thin material there is a slight suspicion of a panier, and the side laps over the front in order to give a chance to trim the edge Jabots of lace, chiffon and other light mate rial are a favorite form of trimming. Where the round waist is used by young women it is frequently fastened in the back, the fronts are full at the shoulder, and peasant waist or girdle finish the lower part. In making organdies and ginghams, sateen is used for foundation skirts, four widths of the light material are needed, the front plain or slightly draped, and gathered back. Everything tends throwing the fullness behind, and in fan pleating care must be taken to have them full enough and close at the waist, to admit of the necessary widening out at the bottom of the skirt. From the skin-tight sleeve, that might be evolved from the odd pieces left after bodice and skirt were cut, there has been a marked change. The prudent cutter will do her

lace, which extends from the throat to the

edge of the basque. The sleeves are mod-

erately full and have lace cuffs as their

decoration. A small, round lace cap

formed of three ruffles, is worn with this

gown, and the bonnet accompanying it is a

lace one, with a jet coronet upon it; the

evolve the sieeves that are now its most important feature, for she well knows should the allowance be short there can be no economy used in the sleeve. There is only one way to economize; the, sleeve may be of different material and color, or it is permitted to take a well fitting tight sleeve lining and slash it and insert puffs that may be made of pieces of something as en tirely different from it as possible. Then put two deep plaitings around it just below the elbow, a frill of lace at the wrist, and all the other girls will be trying to copy it as the work of the cleverest of French mo-

distes. Slit an old sleeve anywhere and let in a puff or ruffle or excrescence of any kind with any excuse for being, and you have distinctly a new sleeve. In so doing bear in mind that the first essential of the stylish gown is a pair of sleeves, ample in proportion and elegant in substance.

The Ladies' Home Journal has this to and Ladies Home Journal has this co-say about designs for cotton gowns: "Those of embroidered skirting have the same full skirt, with high sleeves, on the round bodier, made sufficiently long to tuck be-neath the skirt, belt. This bodier may lap over the bust, have a row of insertion ining a round or pointed voke, or be of the simplest spencer shape, with the sleeves or the embroidery. Simple hemstitched lawns are trimmed with are trimmed with nainsook edging and sertion on the round bodice. The neck often cut in a slight V in front. Velvet rib bon bows are worn on these thin white dresses. Satines are made up of full fronted bodices, high sieeves, straight skirts and velvet accessories or those of heavy ecru, guipure or Irish point lace.

Yokes of embroidery on gingham dresses fasten invisibly along the left shoulder seam. It is then a pretty fashion to have the gingham waist reach up over the yoke in a point, buck and front, with the edge gathered and finished with embroidery Surplice and spencer waists are worn or gingham gowns, with full skirts. Many bodices are given the coat appearance by a deep side plaiting fastened to the skirt belt Shirt sleeves have a wristband of insertion and the full-topped coat design has turned back cuffs of edging. Percales are made with a blouse waist, with one plat in front yoke in the back, high or rolled collar and shirt sleeves. The skirt is simply hemmed and gathered

The little folks come in for their share of attention, and although children's dresses are polka dotted, gay striped and biased, there is nothing more decidedly in favor than black. It seems incongruous in the extreme to use so somber a hue for bright childhood, and it is only excusable when relieved with colored ribbon trimming, embroidery or feather stitching. A decided province is a Gretchen gown of black India square-necked and sleeveless; on the bodice is embroidered a spray of cowslips and on the skirt are five rows of vellow Tom Thumb ribbon run through black lace beading; the guimne is of yellow silk with brack lace at neck and wrist.

From the Dry Goods Economist some hints for dressing small boys are gathered. Suits of white pique for chaps of three to five years have kill skirts and sailor blouses, with a V of striped pique, or col-lar and cuffs finished with embroidery Jackets open from the neck and kilts of pique are worn with cambric, lawn or nainsook blouses trimmed with a rolled ollar and gathered frill down the front of

Plaid kilts are worn with a blue, brown or gray lacket, Irish point collar and cuffs and a loose blouse of China slik of nain-sook. White duck suits have either the knee or long sailor trousers for boys of five ind more years and kilts for smaller enaps. The sailor blouse has a vest or V pice The sailor blouse has a vest or V piece fastening invisibly, a large sailor collar and coat or shirt sleeves. This model also answers for white serge or flannel. Striped flannel blouses are worn with plain kilts or trousers. The very long, wide sailor trousers may be put on little boys of ever wide sailor

Blue flannel reefers having anchors on the collar and brass buttons are the desira-ble packets for boys of three to even twelve They are single or double breasted and have small collars ending in tiny revers

and have smail collars ending in thy revers or wide sailor shapes.

Kilts require three breadths of twenty-seven inch materials. When of flamel, pique, etc., they have the broad box plait in front, and four side plaits meeting in the back from either side complete the mode Jackets are without collars, that of the shirt waist lying outside. Shirt waists and clouses are of wash silk, cotton, cheviot,

cambric, percale or nainsook.
Shirt waists have three wide box plaits
or five-inch-wide ones, add biouses are of
the loose familiar sailor design. Kilts of plaid or plain cashmere, white waists and velvet jackets are always pretty. Boys of two to three years wear white pique, ging-ham and flammer suits made with a kilt or gathered skirt and jacket or box-plaited waists, the latter opening in the back Rolled and erect collars are worn and trim mings of embroidery in the shape of cuffs, revers, collar, belt, little vest and bands of ertion between the plaits.

Pique braid and cotton passementeric are used for trimming these little gingbam tresses, which may be made up straight or bias. Fancy cloth and straw caps, sai hats, roiled tub sailors and straw turba are worn by baby boys and those up to eight years of age.

# - NOTES.

Yellow, apricot and pale blue are the farorite shades for tea gowns.

In many of the new wool dresses selv edges play a very prominent part. Skirts are all gored so that they are nar-row at the top and full at the foot.

The prettiest outing dresses are made of finely twilled striped flannels in cream, alernating with summer colors. Ribbon sashes are sewn thickly with

teep fringes of small gold beads. The peculiarity of late summer draperies will be that they will be festooned at the bottom of the skirt rather than at the top, except where pannier effects are attempted. The newest parasols are creations indeed

hings of lace and silk which would defu Old Sol to make even a plain face anything but tolerable beneath their charming shade Blue, white and scarlet reefers with the regulation naval insignia are worn by little girls as well as boys; some of the blue ones have the sailor collar and cuffs of crimson

or white and vice versa. As many as three little stick pins are used on the bonnet strap. Pearl has the first choice and for street silver is preferred the clusters of small diamonds, garnets

moonstone and asterias being reserved for reception and theater bonnets. For this summer's use, says the New York Times, the tennis girl will get into a skirt and blouse of a plain color—irray, per-haps, or pale green—and the touch of color will be found in the bright cord which must lace the belt and cuffs and braid the coliar Cheviot, wash silk waists are very prettily made with lengthwise tucks extendin from the bust to the belt all the way aroun

like a corselet, or made in spencer waists with double frills of silk down the front of same, with pointed ends to tie at the collar. The "bell shirt," seamless in front and with but one seam in the back, is drawn down at the top in folds to reveal a bit of silk embroidery fitted in about the hips, and has insertions also of the same mate-

rial set in to the skirt around the bottom. Such skirts are four yards wide and sweep the pavement three or four inches in th A New York Recorder writer made note pearl. The design was supposed to represent Aurora, and the rays and gold embossed work began at the handle and coutinued to the very trip. The colorings are delicately rosy.

A new model for a bridesmaid's dress is of smooth-surfaced white cloth, trimmed across the front with two rows of silver embroidery. The coat-shaped bodice is cut out in tabs, and is worn over a waistcoat of pale-green slik trimmed on either side with a broad stripe of silver embroidery. Gaunt-let cuffs ornament the sieeves. The dress is tinged a faint green, owing to the fact that it is made on a green silk foundation.

## HOUSEWIFE HINTS.

To drive away ants, scatter cayenne pepper over the pantry shelves.

Cold ten is the best wash to clean grained wood or natural woodwork. When the rubber rollers of a wringer

stick, rub with kerosene and wipe dry. If sponge cake is mixed with cold water ow, but if the water be boiling hot the cake will be white.

Kerosene will clean brass, no matter how lark and stained. Moisten a cloth well rub hard and then use a dry flannel dipped

To black a brick hearth, mix some black and with a little soft soap and water, boil t and put it on with a scrubbing brush. The soap affixes the lead.

Naptha poured on the spots in a carpet then rub with a piece of flannel, will re-move them. In using naptha be sure to have the windows open that the gas may escape.

crocking when cut by adding one table-spoonful of sweet cream to each unbeaten egg. Stir all up together, then add sugar until as stiff as can be stirred.

Corn starch makes the best paste for scrapbooks. Dissolve a small quantity in cold water, then cook it thoroughly. When cold it should be thin enough to apply with a brash. It will neither stain nor mold. It is stated that giveerine washed into

flannel after it is wrung from the warm rinsing water will render it mess agreeably soft. Half a spoonful of glycerine to a pound of dry flannel is the usual allowance. It is said that to destroy files, boil the parings of potatoes in a little water for an

Skim them out and boil the water

down to a few tablepoonfuls. Sweeten with molasses and turn into plates. It is a leadly poison. To clean a gold chain that is dirty and dull from long use put it in a bottle with warm water, grated castile soap and pul-verized chalk. Shake well and rinse in cold

Rub dry on a clean cloth and polish To cleanse the scalp, add six drops of qua ammonia to a wineglass of warm water, and with a small bit of sponge or fiannel, wash the head thoroughly, dividing the hair into partings, so that all the skin will be wetted. This not only cleanses the scalp anickly, but also preserves the nat-ural color of the hair. It can be applied

## once a week before going to bed with very RECIPES.

To cook sweetbreads-Buy fresh from the butcher, parboil, and scrape off the tough outer skin; set away to cool. Next day out them in neat slices, dip in egg and fry in crumbs like breaded cutlets.

Chocolate caramels-One cup of sugar. one of milk, half a cup of New Orleans molasses, two ounces of grated chocolate. Pour a tablespoonful of boiling water over the chocolate to melt it, then add milk, sugar and molasses, and boil for fifteen minutes or until it is thick. Pour into a buttered tin pan and mark off in squares. Jonquil blane mange-Boil a quart of

milk with a teaspoonful of salt and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Soak half a box of gelatine an hour in a teacup of milk, and when the milk boils stir it in. When it is dissolved add the yolks of four eggs. Flavor with vanilla, pour into a mould wet with cold water, and set it away to harden. Serve with whipped cream heaped around it,

Kentucky rolls-Put three quarts of flour n a large crock, scald one quarts of nour in a large crock, scald one quart of butter-milk and pour over the flour; beat well, then add one cup of yeast and one cup of butter or lard. In the morning mix one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of sugar. and flour to make a stiff dough. Let it ris twice, kneading thoroughly, then make in long rolls, put in pans, and bake when very light. Rhubarb pudding-Prepare the stalks

for pies; butter well the bottom of a pud ding dish, then lay in buttered slices o bread; cover with rhubarb, sprinkle abun dantly with sugar, then another layer of but tered bread, and so on until the dish is full. Cover and steam while baking for half an hour, then remove the cover and brown for ten minutes. A meringue is an additional improvement, but not necessary. Eat with creamy sauce. Carnaffs-Take cold cooked bam and chop

it fine, season with pepper. Put a table spoonful of butter and an even tablespoonful of flour in a saucepan, mix, and add gill of cream; stir continually until it bolls take it from the fire, add the well-beater yelks of four eggs and a half pint of chop ped ham. Put this into buttered cup tand them in a baking pan half filled with hot water, cover with paper, and cook is an oven for twenty minutes. Serve with

Light mayonnaise-Put the yolks of three eggs into a clean cold bowl. Beat them lightly, add half a teaspoonful of salt and stir for a moment until they begin to thicken. Then add gradually, a few drops at a time, one-half pint of salad oil. You should have now a perfectly smooth, very thick dressing. Add a dash a cayenne pep-per, a large tablespoonful of vinegar, gradu-ally. This should still be a perfectly smooth jelly-like dressing. Whip one-half pint of cream to a very still froth; stir it into the dressing and it is ready to use The cream nust be added only at the last minute or astead of the dressing being light and fluffy, it will be exceedingly heavy,

# OUTFIELDERS.

According to statistical reports 130,000 married women are engaged in busine pursuits in Germany. Annie Patterson, doctor of music and E

 A., wielded the baton in Dublin at a recent Mendelssohn concert. Countess Taaffe of Austria has introduced

the custom of wearing carved mother-of-pearl hairpins in order to help the depressed mother-of-pearl industry of that country. The Hon. Elaine Gurst and her sisters have started a novel undertaking in the form

of a mushroom farm, the proceeds of which are for the support of a boys evening school Mrs. Koch, the wife of the famous German specialist, has the entire charge of her husband's immense correspondence, and performs her duties as secretary very successfully.

Mrs. Mary Gould Eckhart owns the largest caterer's business in the western division of Chicago, manages it herself, and is noted for the constant invention of new designs in favors and new dishes. Mrs. Jennie M. Lozier, the new president

of Sorosis, is a physician herself, the wife of a physician, and daughter-in-law of the noted Clemence Lozier, one of the first women physicians in America. She has given up her practice and is devoted to philanthropy.

The medical authorities of Sweden have recommended the government to introduce the requisite regulations for women to be-come apothecaries. In Norway women have been six years entitled to study pharmacy and manage and own dispensaries In Finland there are seven women apothe caries.

# Men the Cashiers.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, chairman of the committee on finance of the World's fair lady managers, has written to Secretary Foster in regard to the \$36,000 appropriated for the use of said board. He replied, stat-ing in effect that the ladies would not b given power to use this money, but it would be expended for them by the commission. This will be gratifying to the lady managers to know that they are not considered capable of being trusted with the funds. Women

indefous in the use of money than are men, and can make a given amount go farther and accomplish more. wise it will turn this amount over to the ladies' executive committee to be used at their discretion; but men have a strong tendency to hold the purse strings

## Women Lawyers.

A class of fourteen women was graduated last week after a course of law study in the university of the city of New York. This is said to be the first law class exclusively for women that has ever been graduated. Among the members of the class was Mrs. George B. McClellan.—[Indianapolis News.

Mrs. George Bliss of New York has presented to the church of St. Francis Xavier a duplicate, it is said, of a statue in Roslin Chapel, Scotland, of the Virgin, for which Mr. Sanford White, the architect, has de-Mr. Sanford White, the architect, has de-signed an appropriate niche. Mrs. Bliss is one of the few Catholic women of New York having a private chapel attached to her house. - [Exchange.

## A Worthy Object.

A New York philanthropist has sub-scribed \$6000 to be used in establishing a kitchen where women may learn the art of sconomy in cooking. The particular feature of the kitchen is to be the fuel-saving oven invented by the noted economist, Mr. Ed-ward Atkinson. This oven, which by the heat of one kerosene lamp, will cook a din-ner of four courses for ten men.—[Philidelphia Record.

"As I don't believe in universal suffrage for anybody-man, woman or beast-I have never belonged to the Woman's suffrage association. If men have a right to suffrage, so have women. I deny the right. Suf-frage should be a privilege accorded to those who deserve. As it is now prosti-tuted by millions of ignorant or unworthy men, I see nothing to be gained by giving the ballot to millions of ignorant or incom-petent women."—[Kate Field's Washing-

## Mary is as Happy as a Lamb.

The Herald correspondent at London says: Mr. and Mrs. Navarro are 'at Tun oridge Weils. Contrary to report the health of Mrs. Navarro, still generally known as Mary Anderson, is good, and to Il appearances she was never happier. She and her husband are traveling most of When in London they live Hamilton Criffin, her stenfather, at Hamostead. He is indignant at the report of his daughter's unhappiness, and says she was never happier or in better health.

# How to be a Happy Old Maid.

To have so much to do that there is no time for moroid thoughts. To never think for a moment that you are not attractive, and to make yourself look as harming as possible. To be so considerate of the happiness of

others that it will be reflected back to you as from a looking-glass. To never permit yourself to grow old, for by cultivating all the graces of heart, brain and body, age will not come upon

To believe that a life work has been mapped out for you, that it is near to you, and to do that which your hands find for

To remember that the happy old maid is the one member of a family who, not hav-ing any other claims on her, can be God's own sunshine to those in sorrow or From the Ladies' Home Journal

Miss Jean Gordon of Cinclinati, upon whom will be conferred the degree of Ph. G. at the Philadelphia college of pharmacy this evening, has carned the highest aver-ige ever attained by any woman graduate. The Alumni association also awarded her the prize for "analytical chemistry and specimens." This prize has been awarded, the prize for "analytical chemistry and specimens." This prize has been awarded, ever since the opening of the college for the last seventy years, and during that time only two other persons have had a higher average. Out of the 184 graduates in the class of this year only six obtained the highest rating of "distinguished." Miss Gordon was one of the six. This thoroughgoing young lady has again succeeded proving that her sex can keep at the front when they give their minds to it. She was the only woman in her class, and she had to contend against bright young men; but brains count, and Miss Gordon possesses We congratulate her. - Record.

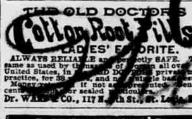
# Before You Clean House

Long before the calendar says it is time to begin house-cleaning, says The Ladies' Home Journal, you should look over the magazines, papers, disabled furniture, dis-carded garments and household ornaments which even twelve months accumulate so wonderfully. Be brave, and do not save an indiscriminate mass of articles against the possible needs of the seventh year of which ve hear so much. Give away the best of the old garments and sell the remainder to the junk man. The magazines and papers which you do not intend to have bound or to utilize in your scrap-book, will be ca-gerly read in some hospital or other institu-tion. Even the furniture and ornaments will greatly brighten the dreary surround-ings of some poor family. Have the cour-age of your convictions in dealing with the ontents of trunks and boxes. Dispense with non-essentials and systematize the re-nainder, and your reward will be a delightful sense of space and a feeling of aimost



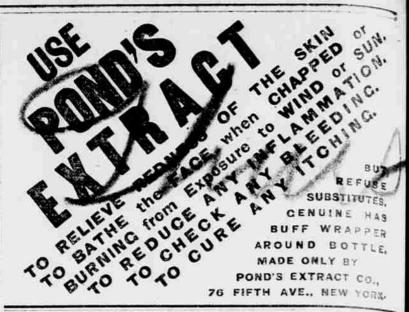








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BEST COOK BOOK OUT. DEXTER, TEX., Feb. 30, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette:
Your premium cook book received. We are well pleased with it. All the recipes tried have given perfect satisfaction. I regard it as the best cook book on the market as we have five different cook books, and I can cheerfully say that your book is the best and chenpest one them. Yours with respect, O. P. ELLIOTT.

THE DEST SHE HAS SEEN The Democrat Publishing Company
Sites—I think the ecok book worth three
times the cost and the best that I have seen.
Would not part with it for twice the price.
MRS. F. R. Hitt.

ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY. DEAR SIR-The book is entirely satisfactory and everyone who sees it admires it. I think it is worth twice the money I gave for it. Many thanks to you for the book, as well as for your worthy paper.

C. H. TURNER.

WORTH MORE THAN IS ASKED

LANHAM, HAMILTON COUNTY, TEX., Feb. 16, 189 Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex. The cook book is more than you caim for it, and worth much more than the price paid for, without counting a year's reading of the best Democratic paper in the state. I don't see how you can sell such a valuable book for a continuous Democratic paper in the state. I consolidate you can sell such a valuable book for so little money. I would not be without The GAZETTE one year for twice what the book and paper cost. Pleased beyond expectation.

G. W. BULMAN.

COULD NOT DO WITHOUT IT.

CCBA P. O. TEX. Feb. 15, 1891.

Fort Worth Gazette, Fort Worth, Tex.

DEAR SIBS—Your cook flook came safe to hand several days ago, and am well pleased with it, as it is a great help to any person leeping house. We could not well afford to do with out it now. Yours as ever.

W. K. BOATWRIGHT.

FOR RICH AND POOR.

SMITHFIELD, TEX. Feb. 30, 1891.

Editor Gazette.

We have two or three cook books, but not being a stockholder in any national bank, nor interested in the Louisiana state lottery. I have not been able, financially, to utilize them to any great extent. But I find in the Household, or GAZETTE cook book, scores of recipes well skapted to the household of limited means, plenty of cheap, simple and healthful recipes; while, if one wishes to indulge in something more expensive and stylish, there are plenty rich and delicious enough to give a tobacco sign the dyspepsia. My wife is well pleased with it, not only for the cooking recipes; but for many good things in the other departments. If you will renew your request in about two years. I will tell you better what I think of it, for it will take fully that long to test the hundreds of recipes contained in the very valuable book.

ALL LADIES SHOULD HAVE IT ROUND TIMBERS, Feb. 32, 1891.

The Democrat Publishing Co.

SIRS—I have received your valuable cook book, and I think it is a book all ladies should have that have cooking to do. These that do not could learn how, and I think the price is very low. My wife is very much pleased with ours, and would not take twice the price of her's. I am yours respectfully.

T. K. HAMEY. am yours respectfully.

HIS WIFE WELL PLEASED. Publishing Company:
GENTS—The cook book came through in due
time: have had high living ever since. Book
cannot be excelled in the money invested. My
wife is well pleased. Yours with respect.
A. Weller. BELTON, TEX., Feb. 26, 1891.

WORTH THIRRY TIMES ITS COST. WORTH THRRE TIMES ITS COST.

LADONIA, FANNIN CO., TEX., Nov. 15, 1890.

Fort Worth Gazette. Fort Worth, Tex.:

DEAR SIE—The cook book is worth three imes the cost. I would advise all young marked couples to buy it and the encyclopaedia.

W.P. FERY.

> MUCH PLEASED. ACTON, TEX., Feb. 15, 1891.

ACTON, That,

DEAR SIK-I received the household cook
us a premium to THE GAZETTE. My wife
well pleased with it. Much success to THE
GAZETTE in her undertaking. Very respect-

HIGHLY PLEASED. HIGHLY PLEASED.

VALLEY MILLS, TEX., Feb. 16, 1891.

Democrat Publishing Co., Fort Worth, Tex., The household cook book, sent my father as a premium with the Weekly GAZETIE, was received in good order. I have tried it and am highly pleased. Think it or the paper either worth the money paid for both. Respectfully, JUNO SCRUTCHFIELD.

AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

To the Gazette.

Must say that I was agreeably surprised when I received your cook book. It is much better than expected. Besides so many excellent recipes for cooking I find other valuable information as well. Best wishes to The Gazette.

Thos. J. Chapman.

GETS THE PAPER FREE GETS THE PAPER FREE.

LAWDALE. TEX. Feb. 12, 1891.

To the Editor of the Gazette.

We are in receipt of your Household cook book sent us a premium with the Weekly Gazette at the low price of \$1.50. We are well pleased with the book. My wife is never at a loss to cook a meal when the book is in the kitchen. The book is worth the money, so we get THE GAZETTE free. Hoping the paper much success. I remain, yours as eyer.

uccess, I remain, yours as ever.
V. W. COWART. To the Gazette.

DEAR Size—I have examined your Household cook book and will say I am pleased beyond expectations; would not be without it for ten times the cost. Success to the GAZETE.

MRS. S. C. DABNET.

MANY VALUABLE RECIPES.
ARLINGTON, TEX., Feb. 10, 1891.
The cook book 1

book I received as a premium for The cook book I received as a premium for one year's subscription to THE GAZETTE I consider worth fully the amount of the cost of the paper and book \$1.50 cutside of instructions for cooking there are many valuable recipes. I found one recipe I paid \$1 for. Success to THE GAZETT An oil subscriber.

WO THE SLETHE PRICE

GENOL P. TO INTO COUNTY, TEX., 
Feb. 11, 1871. 

DEAR R.—When I received your cook cook I
was surprised to think how you could bring out
such a valuable book for 50 cents. It is worth
81 with so many valuable cooking recipes, and
medicals cipes, and canning recipes, and many
other I libble recipes. This book ought to be
in every hime. I wish every housewife had
this book a her house. It is valuable to any
or, and would not be without it for \$1.

J. H. Gibbs.

Children Ory for Ritcher's Castoria.

AREXANDER TOX FOR BUSINESS Editor Gazette Received your cook book and faint tign help to young houselessers. He has be pess for cooking there is all the second THE BEST SHE HAS CONSULTED ALBANY THE TO BE THE ALBANY THE TO BE TWOTH. THE WORTH TEXT AND ALBANY THE TEXT AND ALBANY THE TEXT AND ALBANY THE A

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WORTH MANY TIMES IT PAINT ROOK TEX PORTING
Editor Fort Worth Gazette
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EVERT FAMILY OFGER TO RAVE II.
HOPKINSVILLE, BY, TYLE E.S.
To the Gazette:
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Democrat Publishing Company
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DEAR SIR-Your cook los is a book that I think we My wife is well pleased will

Editor Gazette, Fort Worth
GENTS-I am weil pleased with for
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My wife says she would not do without
she has tried it. Yours. W. D. EASE PARSONS TEXT TO E

PARSON - PAR

BEYOND HIS EXPECTATIONS OF WHITESHORD TEXT FOR REAL DEMOCRAT Publishing Company For Real Tex:
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